THE

PATRIOT,

OR,

SCOURGE OF ARISTOCRACY.

STONINGTON-PORT, (CON.) PRINTED BY S. TRUMBULL.

☞ *Price per year,* ONE DOLLAR, *exclusive of postage,—payable in advance*

No. 52.] FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1802. [VOL. I.

No. 52—Vol. I.

THE first Vol. of the *Patriot* is now complete. Altho' the Federalists have long wished that it might be suppressed, and made use of the basest means to carry into effect their desired object, it has continued to tell their crimes unnumbered to an insulted, but Free people. Little have I feared the influence or power of the PARTY who were intentionally made my enemies, by a free dissemination of TRUTH;—nor have I ever troubled myself with the cants and reflections of a few individuals, who, under the specious character of REPUBLICANS, have embraced every opportunity when in company, to throw out their venom against the PATRIOT;—their knowledge of Politics, of the English Language, of common politeness, and in fact of the least qualification of a gentleman, render them very unfit critics, and to a man of sense, they ever appeared simple & mean. It would be much more to the honor, profit & credit of these little minded politicians, to leave criticism, politics, pimping, reflections, abuse, unlawful traffic, and swindling, and attend to their professional business of manufacturing and vending the necessary articles wrought from the spontaneous produce of our Western Country. I have only to request the two classes of insignificant characters above mentioned, to continue their exertions,

(if leiſure will permit) to deſtroy the reputation of the SCOURGE of Rogues and Old Tories.

I have the ſatisfaction to believe that my exertions to pleaſe, and ſpread truth and information, have not been entirely fruitleſs. This belief is not only founded upon an extraordinary increaſe of patronage ſince the commencement of the work, but from the aſſurances of approbation of many of the moſt reſpectable characters in the United States, communicated to me by letters. I leave my readers to draw their own concluſions of the real benefits which have been derived from its very extenſive circulation among ſome of the moſt bitter enemies of the preſent adminiſtration!

Could I add that in addition to the numerous names which have been placed upon my liſt of patrons, I had received the one thing needful, agreeable to the conditions of publication, I might with propriety declare, that no Editor of a paper in the United States could boaſt of better proſpects:—but this is not the caſe——more than two thirds of my patrons are ſtill in arrears, and are principally ſcattered over a large extent of the U. S. Thoſe who have advanced, or have in any way made payment, I tender my ſincere acknowledgments, and aſſure them that I view their patronage as valuable, and their intentions pure, and thoſe who have become my patrons and have not yet forwarded their "little dues," I return my thanks, and have only to requeſt a FAVOUR, which they will undoubtedly think I am entitled to, that is payment for my labour.

The neceſſity of a ſettlement with all my Subſcribers for the 1ſt vol. being abſolutely requiſite, I have concluded to ſuſpend the publication of the PATRIOT, until the 2d Friday in September next, in order that a complete ſettlement may be effected with my ſubſcribers, Paper makers, &c. Before that period arrives, I preſume every friend of the Republican cauſe, every well wiſher of the Patriot, will without fail ſettle up for the numbers they have received. The ſum may to them appear trifling, yet to me, where the number amounts to 7 or 800 it is conſidered in a very different point of view. Should a promptneſs on the part of the ſubſcribers be manifeſt

previous to the above period, I ſhall commence the 2d vol. on the ſame plan and terms as the laſt——I promiſe nothing further—every perſon who has peruſed the former numbers may judge of the merits or demerits of the work.—As uſual,

"MY COUNTRY'S GOOD WILL BE MY ONLY AIM."

Thoſe who are now ſubſcribers will be conſidered as ſuch for the 2d Vol. unleſs they give me previous notice. Thoſe who wiſh to patronize the undertaking, will be pleaſed to ſend me word per Mail or otherways, or leave their names with the following gentlemen, who will receive advance payment, and payment from thoſe who are in arrears for the 1ſt Vol.

Niagara, (Upper Canada) Mr. S. Tiffany,
Fauquier C. H. (Virg.) R. Baker, Eſq. P. M.
New York, Dr. Daniel Lord, or Mr. Benj F. White,
Williamſtown, (Maſſa.) Mr. J. J. Skinner,
Boſton, Mr. Ralph Beatley,
Providence, Col. J. Mawney, or Mr. G. Allen, at the P. Office.
Newport, J. Richardſon, Eſq. P.M.
Stamford, I. Lockwood, Eſq.
Middletown, Jehoſophat Starr, Eſq.
Litchfield, E. Kirby, Eſq.
Hartford, Mr. Hezekiah Bull.

Alſo, Subſcriptions and money may be forwarded from any part of the United States, to the Editor, per Mail, or from towns in his vicinity, by private conveyance;—that they ſhould be remitted previous to the 2d Friday of September, is indiſpenſably neceſſary. Much will be expected from the influence and patriotic exertions of Republican gentlemen in different parts of the U. States.

SAMUEL TRUMBULL.

Patriot Office, July 30, 1802.

N. B. Thoſe who wiſh to exchange the PATRIOT for a Republican Newſpaper, publiſhed weekly, on a large Demy paper, and afforded for One Dollar per annum, [paid in advance] if forwarded per mail, can be furniſhed with the JOURNAL, publiſhed by the Editor of the PATRIOT, if notice is given him.——Printers of papers who have exchanged for the PATRIOT, are ſolicited to continue forwarding their papers, in exchange for the JOURNAL.

WANEING of FEDERALISM.

Mr. Editor,

A NUMBER of cauſes combined to ſtop the publication of my favorite paper, through the me-

dium of which I usually made my communications to the public.—I hope, therefore Mr. Mirror man, that agreeably to your motto, "*Open to all parties*, &c. you will countenance this first attempt at a correspondence, the continuance of which will depend on the degree of success likely to attach to my labors.

In the first place you must know Mr. Editor, that in consequence of not finding myself rise in the estimation of the Democrats (the party I was formerly attached to) as fast as from my superior talents and abilities I had a right to expect, I apostatized, and became a stickler for Aristocracy, knowing that perfidy is rewarded by that party —Under these impressions, I thought it might forward my views, and be highly advantageous for us to commemorate the day that gave rise to our Independence. Not but I know that the Friends of order harbored an implacable hatred against the authors of that very Independence, believing it would divert the minds of the Swinish Multitude from our real designs, and tend to rouse our drooping spirits.

But sir, in the accomplishment of my purpose, there was one circumstance occured, which had nearly frustrated all my schemes of future grandeur: the fourth of July happening to fall on Sunday, I felt considerable embarrasment respecting what was best to be done. To hold a festival on the Sabbath would, in the language of Mr. Bayard, be profaning the Holy Sanctuary, to violate my religious as well as political character. I could not bear the thoughts of this and to omit so good an opportunity for increasing our private as well as political importance, I thought would not do.

Whilst ruminating in the most profound reverie on the subject, in came my wife, and as women are generally very fruitful in expedients, she soon extricated me from all my difficulties, by stating that it would certainly answer every purpose, to hold the celebration on Saturday, a circumstance not before thought of.

I immediately rose from my chair in an extacy, and in my usual moral mode of expression, exclaimed, I am dam'd my dear, if you are not right;—and without further delay or ceremony, ordered my horse to be harnessed to the sulky, and crouded all sail through the country, amongst the refugees, old tories, apostate whigs, British agents, &c. but judge of my feelings, Mr. Editor, when on the day appointed, out of one hundred that had promised, and eighty that had actually subscribed, my guests consisted of only one excise understrapper, of Staunton memory, one young shallow-pated attorney, belonging to the third regiment of Delaware militia, one bankrupt merchant, one translator of French novels, two Powle's Hook British royalists, and one other individual, rather too respectable to be numbered with the above group, was it not necessary to make the number as large as possible, which, including this one, amounted to only SEVEN!

This painful truth, Mr. Editor, is too grating to my feelings, for me to dwell on. I am wounded to the soul—cut to the brain.——

When I reflect how I have been neglected on this occaſion, I am ready to cry out in the bitterneſs of diſappointment. Oh *Temperance*, and oh *Moſes!* which for the benefit of your Engliſh readers I freely tranſlate thus—*If the Feds do not pay more attention to me, I will leave them, and join the Democrats again*, provided they will receive me.

I will finiſh, by requeſting thoſe who promiſed, but more eſpecially thoſe who actually *ſubſcribed*, to come and pay their reſpective bills or they need no longer expect the co-operation of

A New Port Federaliſt.

—

P. S. The following are a few of the toaſts we drank on this occaſion: they are the only ones I can remember.

The *inveſtigating committee*----a bliſter plaſter on our backs. [Grating of teeth, and violent ſtamping on the floor.]

The Devil take Tom Jefferſon: he furniſhes us with no grounds of accuſation againſt him; we hate him the worſe for that. (Sobs of deſpair.)

[Muſic, *Hard is our fate.*

Gallatin, the Genevan financier, and Secretary of the Treaſury---underſtands not the *Dexter*-ous mode of ſettling accounts by *fire*. (Muſic, *fire in the mountains, run boys, run!*)

Jim Madiſon; above our reach, d----n him! (Muſic, none;---choaked with rage and deſpair; coud'nt ſing.)

Aaron Burr; we hope he will *ſtick* to *us*. (Muſic, *On the wings of the wind a report is gone forth.*)

Governeur Morris—the *devoted lover* of our conſtitution; pauſe ah! for heaven's ſake pauſe? (Muſic, *intrigues in Europe.*)

Us Federaliſts. We dont let the ſwiniſh multitude know our deſigns: ſome of us know them tho'. (Muſic, *never let on.*)

J. A. Bayard. The *long-winded* knight—what his ſpeech lacks in depth it makes up in ſuperfices.—Oh how we love Mr. Bayard—the dignified, and pious, and modeſt, and unaſſuming Mr. Bayard---he's the boy for our money. (Muſic, *He's the lad of our hearts.*)

Gov. Hall; we dont like him, that's all.

Repeal of the Internal Taxes; confound it, what a ſtroke it is on us. The farmers will ſee through our manouvres, and then we're ruined. (*No muſic to that.*)

It was now a little *latiſh*, or ſo, & thoſe of the company who could ſit on their horſes, made a motion to move for an adjournment, which was carried *inanimately*.

We are to have another meeting on Saturday, 17th July, and if we do any thing handſome, you ſhall hear from me again, provided any of the company keep ſober enough to aſſiſt me in taking the minutes.

I am partly yours, &c.

(*Wilmington, (Del.) pap.*)

FEDERALISM appears to be attached to principle and men, juſt in proportion as they converge to arbitrary rules or power. During the laſt adminiſtration, while Mr. Adams was favoring their ſchemes of uſurpation, ſanctioning laws in

direct violation of the conſtitution, turning out of office old and tried friends of America, and putting in old tories and federaliſts, when he was raiſing fleets and armies, borrowing money at 8 per cent. and countenancing every act of unlicenſed hoſtility on the perſons and liberties of the people, he was the ſubject of the moſt unequalled panegyric—he was the Leviathan of Federaliſm, and the paragon of perfection.——The ſplendid virtues of Waſhington were obſcured by the ſuperior luſtre of his ſucceſſor, and he had become the toaſt of every Federal bacchanalian feſtival throughout the union.

But mark the change!——Mr. Adams found that the period was nigh at hand when his conduct would have to undergo the ſcrutiny of public opinion, and that he muſt retract ſome of his obnoxious meaſures, as it indicated an unfavorable iſſue.

He accordingly, as the firſt act towards reconciling the people, nominated another embaſſy to France, which had the effect to terminate the exiſting differences between the two republics. This act, however praiſe worthy, was ſeized by a part of his former panegyriſts, as a ſubject of the moſt indignified reproach, and was what induced Hamilton, the great leader, to publiſh his letter in a pamphlet addreſſed to him, in which he was ſcarcely applauded for a ſingle good act during his whole adminiſtration—and after that period, Mr. Adams was deſerted and abuſed by his former friends, merely for his having done one good act which did not favor the conſummation of their deſpotic views. Again---while France was contending againſt royalty, and diveſting herſelf of the ſhackles of oppreſſion, which an heriditary ſucceſſion of deſpots bid fair to increaſe, ſhe was reproached as being engaged in an ignominious cauſe,* and great hatred was endeavored to be inculcated in the minds of our citizens towards France, to whom we were indebted but a few years previous, in a great meaſure, for the happy and proſperous ſituation we have ſince enjoyed---they ſeized on every act of depredation committed by French privateers on our commerce, and by aggravating the offence, endeavored to draw us into a war with her.

A parallel was drawn between that nation and G. Britain; the latter was extolled in all her operations, as being juſt and honorable, altho' her depredations on our commerce prior to the exiſtence of the Britiſh treaty, had been much greater than thoſe of France, and more licenſed—yet France was to be reproached, and England rewarded. In the national paper, publiſhed by Fenno, in Philadelphia, in ſpeaking of the relation of this country, exclaims, "it is glorious to be deſcended from ſuch a nation;" and again when the Federaliſts were uſing every effort to drag us into a war with France,

* The republicans were always ready to admit, that there have been the moſt unexampled exceſſes committed by many uſurpers in France, who took advantage of the credulous and enfeebled ſtate of the nation.

the ſame paper exclaims, " in a conteſt ſo unequal in juſtice and policy, how ignominious it is to hug ourſelves to a ſhort ſighted ſelfiſh neutrality."

But France, contrary to all expectation, after many years revolutionary ſtruggle, has at length ſet down under deſpotic power.--- Bonaparte has proved as much the aſpiring uſurper, as he heretofore was a great general.....he is therefore now become a fit ſubject for Federal ſympathy and protection. In the Waſhington Federaliſt of laſt week, the editor of the National Intelligencer is highly blamed for having pronounced Bonaparte an uſurper, and having ſpoken of him in terms which every republican ought.

We lament that theſe characters who talk ſo much about liberty and our conſtitution, could not feel a ſympathy for Bonaparte, until he became clothed with abſolute power; it is that which forms the Dulcinia of their affections and it appears that their attachment is increaſed in proportion as power becomes improperly diſtributed. If their thirſt for deſpotiſm is ſo great, we lament they do not retire to France in order to get an embrace of the dame. The republicans, we are ſure, have no predilection for her; they hate the haggard monſter. *(Newark Cent.)*

HARTFORD, JULY 15.

ANNIVERSARY OF AMEKICAN INDEPENDENCE.

CINCINNATI.

On the 9th inſt. the Connecticut ſociety of the Cincinnati, aſſembled in this town to celebrate the Anniverſary of American Independence. At about eleven o' clock A. M. they moved in proceſſion from the State Houſe to the North Meeting Houſe, where an oration was ſpoken by Mr. Benjamin Silliman—after which they returned to the State Houſe and elected officers of the Society for the enſuing year.

Soon after the eſtabliſhment of this Society, jealouſies were excited reſpecting it throughout the United States. Judge Burke of South Carolina publiſhed a book in oppoſition to the inſtitution, in which he declared that the public had reaſonable grounds of fear that it would become a political engine, and eventually contribute to deſtroy that republican government which had been eſtabliſhed at the expence of an eight years war—This attack was repelled with much warmth. The public papers teemed with counter publications. To evince the pure and harmleſs nature of the inſtitution, the following parts of the Conſtitution of the Society were often quoted, and greatly relied on.—viz.

" It having pleaſed the ſupreme governor of the univerſe in the diſpoſition of human affairs, to cauſe the ſeparation of the Colonies of North America, from the domination of Great Britain, and after a bloody conflict of eight years to eſtabliſh them free, independent, and ſovereign States, connected by alliances founded on reciprocal advantage, with ſome of the great Princes and Powers of the Earth. To perpetuate therefore, as well

the remembrance of this vaſt event, as the mutual friendſhip which, have been formed under the preſure of common danger, and in many inſtances cemented by the blood of the parties, the officers of the American army do hereby in the moſt ſolemn manner aſſociate, conſtitute, and combine themſelves into a ſociety of friends, to endure as long as they ſhall endure, or any of their eldeſt male poſterity, and in failure thereof, the collateral branches, who may be judged worthy of becoming its ſupporters, and members."

"The officers of the American army having generally been taken from the citizens of America, poſſeſs high veneration for the character of that illuſtrious Roman, LUCIUS QUINTUS CINCINNATUS, and being reſolved to follow his example, by returning to their citizenſhip, they think they may with propriety denominate themſelves, the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

"The following principles ſhall be immutable, and form the baſis of the Society of the Cincinnati."

"An unalterable determination to promote and cheriſh, between the reſpective States, that *union and national honor ſo eſſentially neceſſary to the happineſs and future dignity of the American Empire.*"

"To render permanent the cordial affection ſubſiſting among the officers. This ſpirit will dictate brotherly kindneſs in all things, and particularly extend to the moſt ſubſtantial acts of beneficence, according to the ability of the Society, towards thoſe officers, & their families, who may unfortunately be under the neceſſity of receiving it."

"The general Society will for the ſake of frequent communications, be divided into State Societies, to meet on the 4th of July annually, or oftener if they ſhall find it expedient, &c."

During the infancy of the Society, it moved with propriety and caution. At the anniverſary meetings the public diſcourſes were appropriate, and well adapted to the friendly, and benevolent objects of the inſtitution. The annual intereſt of the funds was religiouſly applied to the relief of the unfortunate, and neceſſitous—The preſidents of the Society did not then exhauſt theſe funds by a promiſcuous invitation to the public table of every perſon who could be uſeful in aiding an election.

How far the Society has preſerved its honor untarniſhed, let thoſe who know declare ——We have ſeen a Preſident bring together from diſtant places, men of no eſtimation except as electioneering partizans, to eat and drink at the expence of a fund raiſed for the relief of the diſtreſſed, and for the juſt application of which, the founders of the inſtitution ſolemnly pledged to each other their *ſacred honor!* Under the auſpices of this ſame Preſident, Orations have been delivered not only foreign to the principles of the Society, but flagrantly in oppoſition to them: Orations, fraught with the moſt malicious invective againſt public officers of diſtinguiſhed ſtation, and calculated merely to ſubſerve the nefarious purpoſes of a political faction.

END OF VOL. I.

The Patriot
or
Scourge of Aristocracy
July 20, 1801
to
July 30, 1802

Nos 43, 44 & 45
missing